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THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Prices (including Postage) as
part of the world \$12.
per annum.

No. 16908.

號八十月七年七十壹百九千壹

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1917.

巳丁次歲年六國民華中

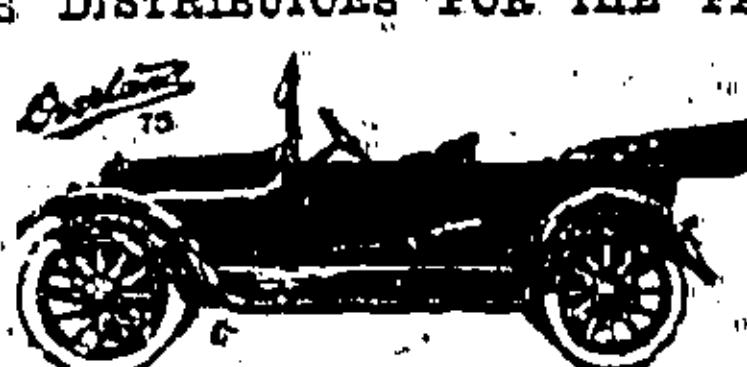
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BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
HUDSON AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.
Telephone 482.
COME AND INSPECT

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES!
MOSCATINE.
The infallible insect repeller.
PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
32, Queen's Road, Central.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15"	CABLE LAYED 5" to 15"	4 STRAND 3" to 10"
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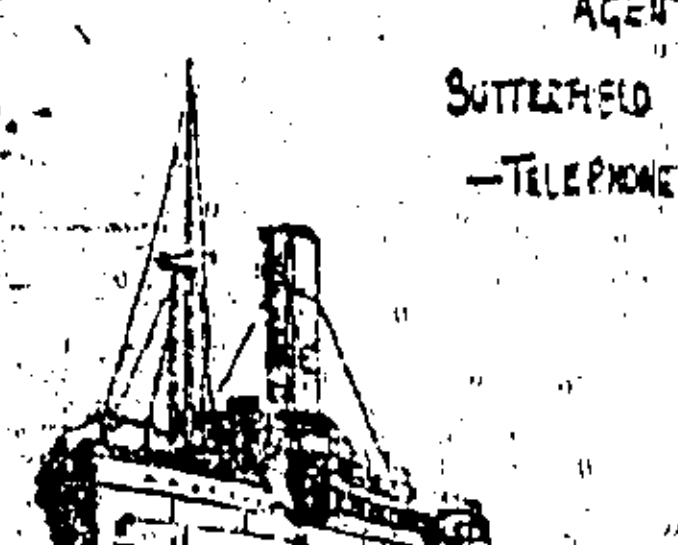
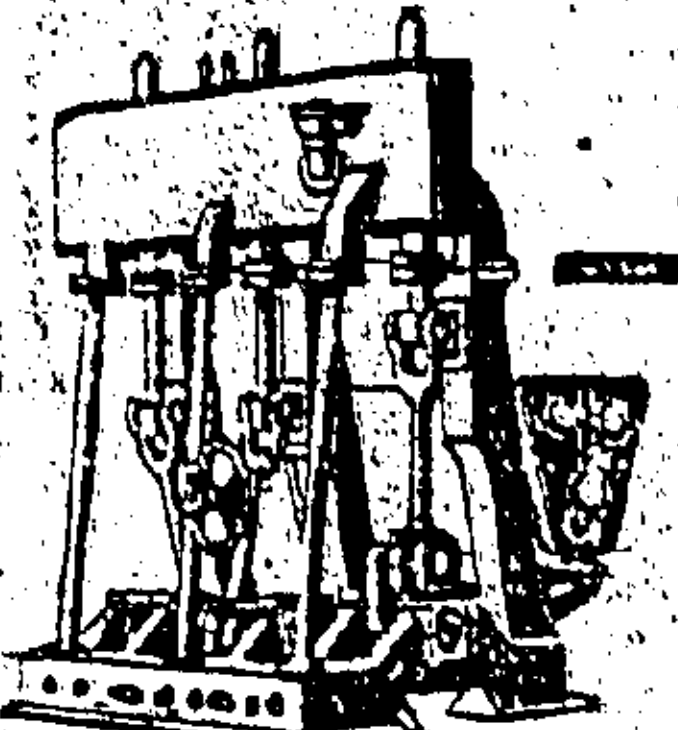
Off Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

**WATSON'S
DRY GINGER-ALE.**
FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.
Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give
this drink the popularity it so well deserves.
PINTS \$1.20 Per Dozen.
SPLITS 70
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
Telephone No. 436.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.
Town Office, 48, Cross Street, Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 444.
Shipyard: Shun-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG FING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

BUSINESS NOTICES

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
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PEAK HOTEL.
ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.
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P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

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by subscribing to
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IT WHILE AWAY.
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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

THE WAR. LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.
ANOTHER GERMAN ATTACK AT TETON SMASHED.
FRENCH RECAPTURE POSITIONS AT HILL 304.
LONDON, July 17.
A French communiqué reports:—
The Germans seriously re-attacked at Teton, but our fire smashed the assaulting waves which had to return in disorder to their own trenches, leaving numerous dead.
We entirely maintained our gains of July 14.
We made a lively attack this morning to the west of Hill 304, and entirely recaptured all the positions that remained in the hands of the Germans after the actions on June 28 and 29.
The prisoners taken have not yet been counted.

THE KING'S CHANGE OF NAME.
LONDON, July 17.
The King has adopted the name of Windsor for the Royal House and the Royal Family.
LATER:
The Privy Council at which the change was unanimously decided was one of the most important held since the Coronation. It was attended by the Duke of Connaught, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Prime Minister (President), Lord Bessborough, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Asquith, Sir Andrew Fisher, Mr. G. N. Barnes, General Smuts and Mr. W. P. Schreiner.

RESIGNATION OF RUSSIAN MINISTERS.
PETROGRAD, July 17.
The Minister of Finance, M. Shingareff; the Minister of Education, M. Manouiloff; and the Minister of Public Instruction, Prince Shakhovskoy have resigned.
M. Prokopovitch has been appointed Minister of Commerce, and M. Tshinnovsky, Minister of Public Instruction.
LATER:
The reason for the resignations of the Ministers, who are all Constitutional Democrats, is their disagreement with the Government's Ukrainian policy. The Government has issued a proclamation creating a Ukrainian Secretariat-General to control local affairs, except as regards the Army, concerning which special Ukrainian delegates will be attached to the War Cabinet and the General Staff. The Ministers who have resigned are of opinion that the Constituent Assembly should determine the relations of Ukraine to the rest of Russia.

THE MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.
LONDON, July 17.
The general impression in the House of Commons, yesterday evening, was that nothing more can be heard of the Mesopotamia affair.
The Attorney-General, in a letter to the Times, says that he cannot withdraw any "misrepresentation" in his criticism upon the procedure of the Commission.
Lord Middleton and Lord Charles Bessborough, in letters to the Times, deprecate further protracted enquiry into the Mesopotamia Commission report. Lord Middleton says: "It lies with the Government to arrest the discussion, which is hardly more dignified than mobbing a football referee."

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.
GERMAN ATTACK IN THE NORTH EXPECTED.
PETROGRAD, July 17.
There is general expectation of German activity on the Riga-Dvinsk line where the Russian troops are improving rapidly, despite disintegrating influences.
GERMAN REPORTS.
A German communiqué speaks of lively fighting at Riga and south of Dvinsk.
LONDON, July 17.
There has been lively fighting at Riga, Dunaburg and Smorgon.
We captured the woodlands to the north of Kalusz. The Russians evacuated the town and retreated to the south bank of the Lomina.
There has been stronger artillery activity on the Narajowka front.

AERIAL ACTIVITY OVER THE ADRIATIC.
ROME, July 17.
Aerial activity has increased over the Adriatic. Some of the Italian machines bombed Pola on Friday and Saturday, and also attacked enemy destroyers. While eighteen machines yesterday bombed Durazzo.
All returned safely.

IMPORTANT PRIVY COUNCIL MEETING.
LONDON, July 17.
It is probable that seven of the Dominion representatives will attend to-day's Privy Council.
(Continued on Page 2.)

The Chinese Mail
華字日報
THE LADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.
ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.
\$11.00 per annum delivered in Hongkong
\$17.00 to all other ports.
5, WILSON STREET, HONGKONG.

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER for Engineering Co. Apply in own writing with copy of references and stating salary required to
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 17, 1917. 1965

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD., OF DENMARK.

HONGKONG STATION.
I have To-day handed over charge of this Station to Mr. T. KRING.
A. E. SORESENSEN,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 17, 1917. 1967

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD., OF DENMARK.

HONGKONG STATION.
I have To-day taken over charge of this Station.
T. KRING,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 17, 1917. 1968

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM this date until further notice Mr. GEORGE FREDRICK DUMBAULTON has been appointed Acting Local Manager of the Hongkong Branch of this Company.
W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,
Manager for China.
Hongkong, July 16, 1917. 1961

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an interim dividend of 2.30 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1917, at rate of 2/8 per dollar.
The dividend will be payable on and after Monday the 13th August, 1917, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 30th July to SATURDAY the 11th August, 1917 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, July 12, 1917. 1955

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be Payable on THURSDAY, 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1946

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be Payable on THURSDAY, 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1947

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY, 1917.

G. TISDALL,
Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
Hongkong, July 9, 1917. 1940

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNER BEEF

AND

CORNER PORK.

Put up in Kags and Barrels

FOR

Export or Grocers Use.

ALWAYS ASK FOR IT



IN MILD-MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTHS
FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by the
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

WORLD'S LOSSES FROM U-BOATS.

2,400,000 TONS SUNK THIS YEAR.

Paris, May, 25.
An important debate began this afternoon in the Chamber upon the submarine warfare. The debate is now being continued in secret.

M. Ribot, at the outset of the sitting, announced that the Government, while willing to answer any precise technical questions in a secret sitting, preferred to explain the situation to the country with the fullest publicity.

In the course of a debate which constituted a violent attack on the Minister of Marine, striking figures were given by M. Cels, a member of the Marine Committee of the Chamber, as to the growth of the submarine warfare. Thus, in 1915, 1,204,000 tons of shipping were sunk; in 1916, 2,079,000 tons; and in the first four months of 1917, about 2,400,000 tons, or the equivalent of one whole of the French mercantile marine at the outbreak of the war. One method of meeting the submarine menace was to build ships, but in 1916 the whole world's shipbuilding only reached 1,750,000 tons.

The speaker pointed out that, until the last quarter of 1916, the launchings and sinkings were more or less balanced, but that since then the situation had become serious without the Minister of Marine having done anything to keep the Committee of the Chamber informed of the real state of affairs.

M. Cels, desiring to discuss methods of defence in detail, moved that the Chamber should sit in secret, a demand which was adopted by a show of hands.

The Chamber is now sitting in secret, but the reply of the Government to criticisms and the figures quoted will probably be given in public sitting.

Times.

NO BLOCKADE OF FRENCH PORTS.

ADMIRAL LACAZE'S VISIONS.

On the resumption of the public sitting, Admiral Lacaze made a statement regarding the results of the submarine war, in the course of which he said—

Our enemies pretended that they would bring Great Britain and France to their knees. I have said, and I repeat, after Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Milner, that the submarine will not beat us. (Loud cheers.)

We have suffered heavy and cruel material losses, but the country will bear them heroically. With the captured enemy tonnage and the tonnage purchased and constructed, the Allied and neutral tonnage at the beginning of 1917 was about the same as at the beginning of the war.

For the first four months of 1917, the total losses might be put at 2,500,000 tons. Taking into account the rate of construction, without being unduly optimistic, our losses for the year, if the submarine warfare continued with the same intensity, would be 4,500,000 tons, out of a tonnage of over 40,000,000. Can any one believe that this decrease in tonnage will prevent us from living, and can anybody believe that the German blockade of Allied ports is effective?

With what the Allies are doing at present in restricting imports, we can, with our present tonnage, meet the requirements of the country and assure the transport of war material.

The Minister pointed out that the figures of tonnage sunk up to May 23 showed a marked decrease, being only 230,000 tons, and he then gave statistics proving that the German blockade had never been effective, since up to the present the French ports had received as many ships as they could accommodate. These vessels had brought everything of which the country stood in need. During the month of March, 4,300,000 tons of goods entered French ports, and during April 4,200,000 tons.

On the contrary, nothing, or almost nothing, had entered German ports, and therefore it was incorrect to say that submarine warfare would result in our losing the war. "We may suffer still more painful losses," said Admiral Lacaze, "but I think the situation can be looked in the face without weakness—without blind optimism, but without excessive apprehension."

Continuing, the Minister explained the defensive methods employed against submarines. He stated that on his taking charge of the Ministry of Marine one of his first cares was to bring French armaments up to their full working capacity, while every effort had been taken

to improve the armament of patrol vessels so as to enable them to employ a more rapid fire. Examples were not lacking of travelers which had already successfully shelled submarines. Officers of the merchant marine were being trained as gunners.

After paying a tribute to the assistance given him by the Naval Commission of the Chamber, Admiral Lacaze described the steps taken to establish wireless stations along the coasts and also naval aviation stations. Today there was a sufficient number of these posts on all the French coasts. By October next all French merchant ships would be armed with two 4.7in. guns.

"I have always said," he concluded, "that we would do the utmost possible, but these possibilities are limited. It more can be done let the Chamber say so, and if it does not believe me, let it make me responsible. As regards the employment of naval forces, that appertains to the executive officers. The recent conference at Corfu dictated fresh measures, which for my part I approved, but our executive officers are under my control, and I alone am responsible."

The majority of the Deputies cheered these statements. The discussion was adjourned until to-morrow, and the Chamber rose.—Renter.

A Socialist journalist of Carrara gave the name of Wagner to his newly-born baby, but the local magistrates annulled the registration on the ground that it was unpatriotic and impertinent to give a child such a name and that it would prejudice the child's future.

Mr. Hughes states that it is probable that there will be 6,000,000 tons of wheat in Australia by the end of next January above the requirements for local consumption. A conference of the Premiers of the four wheat producing States has decided to appoint a Wheat Storage Commission to formulate a scheme for the erection of suitable granaries.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

Under Weight, a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy fish-building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices \$1.25 and \$3.00.

ARE THESE YOUR SYMPTOMS?

Do you find your breath bad in the morning; a bad taste in the mouth; a coated tongue? Are you constipated, mentally sluggish, dizzy, bilious? If so try

PINKETTES

They act with prompt efficiency as gently as nature. Of chemists or post free—write the Mfrs., Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 700, Broadway, New York.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.
High Class English Jewellery.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, NTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

Variety of Uses.

The uses to which **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE** can be put are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for *Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.*

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook for *flavouring Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meat, etc.*

In India, a favorite "Pick-me-up" is *Lea & Perrins' Sauce with Soda-water.*

Lea & Perrins
The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,

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SHIPPING FORMS WINE LISTS
CIRCULARS MENUS
PAMPHLETS INVITATION CARDS

BOOKBINDING.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Wain's
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OR BEAM BLOCKS	DEPTH OVER KEEL OR SLIPWAY	DEPTH OVER KEEL OR SLIPWAY	DEPTH OVER KEEL OR SLIPWAY	DEPTH OVER KEEL OR SLIPWAY
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	707	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	571	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	545	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	207	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	207	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"
TELKOEZSLIP					
Consolidation Dock	400	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"
LEWISON					
Wing Dock	300	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"
Lewis Dock	200	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON

Telephone No. 55

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
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PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

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A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
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HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on
FRIDAY,
the 20th July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Corner of 1st House Street,
FURNITURE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.)
quantity of PAINT, RED LEAD, &c.,
and
A 2 1/2 H.P. PORTABLE MOTOR
in good running order.
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 17, 1917. 1969

BROADWOOD
PIANOS
NEW MODELS
JUST RECEIVED
SPECIALLY
MADE
FOR THIS CLIMATE

SOLE AGENTS:
ANDERSON MUSIC
CO., LTD.
15, Des Voeux Road. TEL. 1332.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.
MR. LI HON YAN, a Chinese graduate, residing in M. Literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of teaching Europeans to read in the Chinese language, and is possessed of a first rate knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 15, Wellington Street, First floor.

TANG, YUK DENTIST, successor of
the late SIEN YING,
14, D'ARLUIT STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

AGENTS.
LONDON:—WILLIAM SLATER, 42, Great Russell Street, W.C.1. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.4. T. E. BROWN & CO., Ltd., 183, Queen's Road, Victoria St. CLARKE, 80 & 81, PLATT, 85, Gracechurch St. E. G. STREET & CO., Ltd., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORDON, 15 St. Bride Street, E. ROBERT WATSON, 150 Fleet Street, C. MITCHELL & CO., 50, Abchurch Lane, E. HOLLAND, 10, 11 & 12, New Bridge St., E.C.4. KYTE & CO., 3, Whitefriars St., E.C.4. MATHESON & CROWTHER, Ltd., 10, 11 & 12, New Bridge St., E.C.4.
SCOTLAND:—FRED L. SIMON, 8, North St. David Street, Edinburgh.
PARIS AND EUROPE: MATTHEW PERRE & CO., 18 Rue de la Grange Batelière, Paris.
NEW YORK:—T. E. BROWN, Ltd., 201 Madison Ave., 4th Floor, New York City.
SAN FRANCISCO: and American Ports generally.—DEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
HONGKONG:—BROOK & CO.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.
CEYLON:—W. M. SMITH & CO., The Apothecaries Co., Colombo.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—BROOK & CO., 10, Market Street, Singapore.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—A. B. WATSON & CO., Manila.
SHANGHAI:—Messrs. KYLE & WATSON, Ltd.
JAPAN:—Messrs. KYLE & WATSON, Ltd., Kobe and Yokohama.
CANTON:—PILLS & CO.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.,
5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & CO. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917,
at his Sales Rooms,
DUDELL STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

IN ONE LOT.

The property consists of:—

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 12,403 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1886.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & CO. in pursuance of an Order

of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock (Noon), on

MONDAY,

the 27th day of August, 1917,
at his Sales Rooms,
DUDELL STREET,
Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situate at Yaumati, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 300.

IN ONE LOT.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4,500 Square Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1883.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$30.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1839

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TEAKWOOD MOTOR BOAT, hull and fittings in good order and condition, bottom sheathed with Yuntz Metal.
Length.....35'-0"
Beam.....5'-6"
Depth.....7'-6"
Teak wood deck house 18'-0" long fitted with verpexen shutters.
Completely equipped with stern gear, including brass propeller, brass rudder, steering gear, telegraph and usual accessories.
Vessel may be seen at The Kowloon Engineering Works.
No reasonable offer refused.
Apply—
SHIP CHANDLERY,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, July 14, 1917. 1860

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply; and indicating the approximate dealings.

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PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

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The London Directory Co., Ltd.

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THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

STIRRING STORIES OF THE RECENT FIGHTING.

Special Cables to the Pioneer (India) dated London, June 8, stated:—An American correspondent at the French front points out that the fighting in France is now almost wholly for possession of observatories. He says after the battle of the Marne the Germans took up positions commanding their opponents' lines. These are now being wrested from them. When the French, who had already taken Chemin-des-Dames and Moronvillers with a most valuable outlook northwards, shall be able in their turn to overlook every German position, the war on the Western front will be practically won. This was apparently written before General Plumer's army had added the conquest of the Mesines Ridge to that of Vimy Ridge, providing another example of how the Germans are being pushed on the lower ground. Prior to our offensive their observation points served them well. Added significance is given to our success by the fact that the enemy were fully prepared for the attack. German newspapers had been pointing out the obvious meaning of the volume of British artillery fire at a point where the German line formed a waiting salient.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at the front, remarks that one might as well try and hide London as try and hide the preparations for a modern attack. The accumulations of batteries and railway lines were unmistakable. The trenches had been crumpled up in raids and practice barrages had swept the whole field of battle. The Germans had been repulsed with an equal preparation and had eluded thousands of guns behind the ridge and had said in almost so many words: "Attack us if you dare." The battle was as open a challenge as ever men fought in the lists. Nevertheless another correspondent writes that the exact moment of the attack was a surprise to the enemy, who had expected it to be delivered on the King's birthday. In one place we found relief in progress and took some prisoners who had only arrived from the front that night. These were, according to another account, the only prisoners whose morale was unaffected by our long preparation, and the enormous mine explosion which was a special feature of this attack. Other prisoners complained that food could not be brought up and sleep was impossible. Our shells dropped accurately in the support trenches day and night, but all this was without comparison with the mine explosions. He saw no one escape. There was indescribable confusion. The earth simply opened and our line disappeared. Then the British went through them without appearing to suffer any casualties. The German artillery was silent. Hardly any machine guns spoke from the trenches. The British continued to push forward, and the possibility of our outflanking the strong defences between Lille and Cambrai.

EXCHANGE AND SALARIES.

In the course of a recent report, Mr. Geo. E. Anderson, American Consul-General at Hongkong, points out that the continued high cost of the exchange value of silver has had a marked effect upon conditions of employment in Hongkong or China on a gold basis in actual practice means that salaries are paid in silver dollars at the rate of the day as fixed by the bank for the purchase of drafts on the United States. When exchange is at 40 cents gold to the silver dollar, the employee receives for his gold draft or gold allowance \$2.50 silver for each gold dollar. When exchange is at 50 cents gold to the dollar, which rate has been approached lately, he receives only \$1.66 in local currency for each gold dollar, while the cost of living in Hongkong or China has continued at the same rate or actually increased because of the high rate of exchange. A salary based on gold but paid in silver varies in a way that neither employer nor employee can prevent or correct except by fixing a fair rate of exchange from gold to silver and passing payments upon that rate without regard to the rate of the day. Many deem it unfair that an employee or partner paid in gold should have his actual salary, which comes to him in silver, depend upon the fluctuations of the silver market. A salary paid in gold and paid in silver, by exchange, and in their opinion, be exchanged at a salary actually received in silver at a rate that represents a fair relation to the cost of living in Hongkong. Most authorities agree that such a rate is 42 or 43 cents.

M.P.'s who had asked questions about the sugar shortage were reminded by Captain B. H. H. that in the days of Greco and Agincourt there was no sugar at all in this country, and there was no reason to suppose that our ancestors did not get on well without it.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—

real rich red blood and

plenty of it in his body.

WATERBURY'S

METABOLIZED

COD LIVER OIL

COMPOUND

restores blood—lots of it—

gives brain nourishing

strength replenishing blood.

2 OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Price, \$1.25 per bottle.

THE LOSS OF THE TRANSYLVANIA.

A SURVIVOR'S STORY.

MAGNIFICENT RESCUE WORK BY DESTROYERS.

The story of how the Transylvania went down was told to "The Times" by a Liverpool representative by John May, second cook on board. He said:—

The torpedo struck the vessel about 10 o'clock in the morning, striking her in the bunkers near the engine-room. There was a terrific explosion, and many of the men must have been killed by it. At the time the troops on board, who included men from Liverpool and Birkenhead, were on parade on deck. They behaved splendidly, and there was no panic whatever. The crew had a clear way to the deck from below, and as they came up they saw the soldiers standing in serried line five deep.

Sixty-six nurses were also on board and showed splendid self-possession, and when after the cry of "Women first" was raised and the nurses were being lowered to the boats, one of the women called out, "Give us a song, boys." To this the soldiers at once responded, singing, first, "Tipperary," and then, with a touch of grim humour, "Take me back to Dear Old Blighty."

It was obvious that the vessel was doomed. Several destroyers raced along to the rescue, and while they were being engaged and while a boatload was being lowered a second torpedo struck it and blew it sky-high. The chief steward was in the boat and has survived the terrible experience.

Mr. May, finding the "Transylvania" heavily listing, went over the side and was pulled into a boat. Nearly all the boats were half full of water, and it was impossible to row ashore owing to the heavy sea. The destroyers did magnificent rescue work, and every available part of the decks was covered with nurses and soldiers, many of the men having to sit astride the guns.

The destroyers kept "cruising round" until help came from the shore four hours afterwards, but the Transylvania went down in 30 minutes.

All the survivors were picked up and landed, where they were given a warm welcome by the townspeople. The reception they got was magnificent. The quays were lined with motor-cars, and a number of doctors in their shirt sleeves were waiting to receive the injured. The route through the place where the survivors were housed was more in the nature of a triumphal procession than anything else. The people showered gifts of clothing and cigarettes on them. All the people were anxious for souvenirs, and one girl asked Mr. May for his socks. He said, "I have lost my boots. I will exchange my socks for a pair of boots."

NURSE'S ESCAPE FROM DROWN-ING.

Miss Cicely Baker-Jones, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Baker-Jones, of Newport, Mon., was a member of the hospital unit who were on the way to one of the fronts. According to her account, the Transylvania was about a day out when, at about 10 in the morning, the captain of the transport saw a small sailing vessel change its course. Then from behind the shelter of that vessel a torpedo was launched at the transport by a submarine. It struck her, and did a great deal of damage, but the engines were intact, and the captain made an effort to reach the shore, about eight or nine miles distant, in the hope that it might be possible to beach the vessel. But a quarter of an hour later another torpedo struck the engine-room, and the steamer began to settle down.

The nurses and soldiers were wearing their life-belts, and the boats were lowered. One was smashed, but the others were let out, and though the lifeboat in which Miss Baker-Jones was placed, was overcrowded and narrowly escaped disaster through drifting under another boat which was being lowered, there was perfect order and coolness. The men sang as the boats put off and shouted cheerfully to the women from the deck of the sinking vessel. Goodbye.

MARTIN'S
APOLASTER
PILLS

see you again soon." At 11.30, an hour after the second torpedo struck her, the transport sank.

Two rowlocks were missing from the lifeboat in which Miss Baker-Jones was, and it was badly overcrowded. It made water in spite of baling with hats and boots. At the end of an hour the people in her were deep in water with the rising sea washing over them. Miss Baker-Jones was actually washed out of the lifeboat, but swam back supporting herself with an oar.

It was 1.30 when the occupants of the boat were picked up by a destroyer, one of the escort, which afterwards picked up a large number of survivors. They were landed at a city in an Allied country where the people were kindness itself.

There was no loss of life among the nurses. The captain was drowned, his body being recovered. Several men actually swam ashore, and others were picked up round the coast. The captain was given a great military funeral. Sixty-four nurses left afterwards on their way to England.

The following proclamation was issued:—

The Mayor to the English troops.
This city that was so anxious for you, and suffered so much on account of your mischance, greets you. We wish to obtain against our common enemy victory showing both your bravery and the heroic acts achieved by the Allied Armies for the triumph of civilization.

418 CASUALTIES IN MEDITERRANEAN.

The Secretary of the Admiralty made the following announcement:—

The British transport Transylvania, with troops on board, was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on 4th inst., resulting in the following loss:—
29 Officers.
373 Other ranks.

The Captain of the Ship, Lieut. S. Brenell, R.N.R.

1 Officer of Crew.

9 Men.

The next of kin have now been informed.

The survivors were picked up by the escorting destroyers.

A 14,000-TON LINER.

The "Times" adds:—The Transylvania was a liner of 14,015 tons gross, built by Scott's Engineering and Shipbuilding Company (Limited) at Greenock in 1914, and owned by the Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.) (Limited), in which the Cunard Company holds a controlling interest. She was driven by four steam turbines geared to two screw shafts, and had a speed of 17½ knots. As a mail and passenger vessel she was employed in the North Atlantic trade.

In May, 1915, it was given out in New York that, if the German plans did not miscarry, the Transylvania would be torpedoed, like the Lusitania, on her voyage to this country. She reached the Clyde safely from New York, but not without adventure. Two days before her arrival, in clear weather, the periscope of a submarine was sighted 300 or 400 yards astern, and the Transylvania, which was making 10 knots at the time, immediately adopted a zig-zag course. The submarine, however, never rose to the surface, and was soon lost sight of.

Don't Worry!
KEATING'S
KILLS
BUGS
FLEAS
MOTHS
BEEETLES
TINS 6d.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION

FRENCH LESSONS
C. MOUSSEY
14, Mortimer Street, Regent

INTIMATIONS



JOHNNIE WALKER—"Still going strong": that's the slogan. It's been mine since 1820.

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label" 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label" 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label" 12 years old.
Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agents General, CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE

AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY

FOR MALARIAL FEVER

Removes the cause of Malaria by its prompt and healthy action upon the BLOOD, ultimately killing the MALARIAL PARASITE.

Prepared by

C. H. & F. L. OSGOOD

Norwich, Conn. U.S.A.

And sold by all leading Chemists.



FOR
FITNESS AND EFFICIENCY
DRINK

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT & MILK)

GIVES STRENGTH AND MAINTAINS IT. INVALUABLE ON THE MARCH AND IN CAMP. REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS. ENDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY LEADING ATHLETES AND PHYSICAL CULTURISTS.

Available in both POWDER and TABLET FORMS.

A tablespoonful of the powder dissolved in glass of hot or cold water, or a few tablets dissolved in the mouth, will prevent fatigue & restore energy.

Sold by Chemists and Stores.

In 3 sizes, 1/5, 2/6 & 11/- (In England)

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY, SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., Fruit Salt Works, London, England.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

FOUR GERMAN SHIPS CAPTURED.

TWO OTHERS DAMAGED.

FINE WORK BY A NORTH SEA PATROL.

LONDON, July 17. The Admiralty announces: Some of our light forces patrolling in the North Sea yesterday morning sighted a number of German steamers and signalled them to stop and abandon ship. Shots were fired across their bows. The order was disregarded and the ships made for the Dutch coast. Two reached shore safely damaged by our fire. The remaining four were intercepted and captured by one of our destroyers who placed prize crews aboard and brought them away under their own steam. Two of these ships had been abandoned by their crews. The crews of the other two were taken prisoners.

The four ships are now in harbour in this country. Their names are *Pellworm*, *Beitzig*, *Marie Horn*, and *Heinz Blumberg*.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLORSHIP.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN VIEWS.

AMSTERDAM, July 17. Herr Michaelis, the new Chancellor, was present yesterday at a conference between Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, General Ludendorff and the representatives of the Centre, Progressives and Socialists. It is pointed out that the peace formula of the Reichstag parties of no annexations and no indemnities was adopted before the change of the Chancellorship was known in the Reichstag. It is now accepted that the change means the triumph of the militarists.

The Berlin Correspondent to the *Colony Gazette* describes Herr Michaelis as the quintessence of the armament industry.

The *Kölnische Volkszeitung* is of the opinion that a resolution in the Reichstag on the subject of peace is now unnecessary, in view of the impending declaration of the Chancellor.

The *Münchener Neuesten Nachrichten* says that Herr Michaelis will follow Field-Marshal von Hindenburg in his war policy.

The Vienna *Reichspost* says that it is high time that the German crisis ended. "Such a crisis would be harmless in other States, but what will happen if the mighty pillars, hitherto the pride of friends and the envy of foes, tremble?"

The German Press is now abusing Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, who is described as facing both ways and Herr Zimmermann whose "terrible blunders" in the offer to Mexico, and more recently in connection with the "case of the German courier caught in Norway with explosives" is also recalled.

Zurich, July 17. The *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* says that the Kaiser first offered the Chancellorship to the Bavarian Premier, Herr Hertling, who declined for personal reasons.

REGRET IN AUSTRIA.

LONDON, July 17. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's resignation is generally regretted in Austria, where he was regarded as a pan-German success.

The *Tageblatt* of Vienna states that it was solely owing to the conviction that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg was ready for peace that the agitation of the German annexationists did not disturb Austro-German relations.

The Germania states that the War Minister, Herr von Stein, resigned owing to the attitude of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg during the crisis. The German annexationists denounce the faithfulness of the Reichstag Majority's peace resolution, and declare that peace by understanding, will mean the ruin of Germany.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, July 17. Sir E. L. Borden moved a resolution to petition His Majesty to extend the present term of Parliament to November 7, 1918.

A caucus of 26 English speaking Conservatives met for the purpose of organizing with a view to negotiations for a Coalition Government.

"EQUAL RIGHTS" FOR AUSTRIAN NATIONALITIES.

AMSTERDAM, July 17. At Vienna, the Premier, addressing the Constitution Committee, promised that the problem of giving equal rights to all Austrian nationalities would be solved by constitutional methods. He said that this would deprive their enemies of a pretext for interfering in the domestic affairs of Austria, and would thus be a step on the road to peace.

WEAPONS FORGED IN THE SHIPYARDS.

STRONG APPEAL BY THE ADMIRALTY.

LONDON, July 17. The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation has received the following message signed by Sir Edward Carson and Admiral Sir John Jellicoe:—The Admiralty Board wish to impress upon all engaged in building and repairing ships how serious are the times in which we live. A determined enemy has set himself to blockade our islands and to destroy merchantmen bringing food to the people and supplies for the army, using methods contrary to the laws of nations. Every day merchantmen are sunk and we need all our resources to prevent the threatened starvation. The enemy knows this and has staked everything upon it. If he succeeds victory will rest with him, if he fails, his defeat is certain. There are only two weapons we can use, and both are forged in the shipyards.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF GOODS FOR RUSSIA.

INCENDIARISM SUSPECTED.

CHRISTIANIA, July 17. There has been a great fire at the Tronhøjen warehouse where goods from Great Britain for Russia were stored. The damage is estimated at £2,750,000. Incendiarism is suspected.

THE INDIAN SECRETARYSHIP.

LONDON, July 17. The *Daily News* states that Mr. Lloyd George does not now view with disfavour the selection of Mr. Edwin Montague as a successor to Mr. Chamberlain.

The *Times*, in an editorial, suggests Lord Selborne as successor to Mr. Chamberlain.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH BATTLE AT MONT HAUT.

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE GERMANS.

LONDON, July 17. A French communiqué states:—

The Champagne fighting which began during the night at Mont Haut, ended in the complete defeat of the Germans, who, despite most violent efforts, were unable to recapture the ground won on the 14th July. The attacks were murderous for the enemy, who launched three waves of assault. Our fire mowed down two, while one penetrated our lines, but after a fierce conflict until daylight, our troops annihilated the detachments and regained possession of all the ground won.

Sixteen hundred shells were thrown on Rheims, where the artillery is most lively.

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGHTING.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on July 15, states:—

Last evening, while flags were waving and rockets blazing all over France in honour of the National Fête, the battle for the view points on the Champagne front was renewed on Moronvillers Heights—a chain of five flat-topped hills linked by high saddles—which dominate the eastern sector of the battlefield, from Nogent La Besse to the further bank of the Suippe. The highest point here is Mont Haut which is nearly 1,000 feet and which, is flanked to the eastward by Teton and Casque, and to the westward by Mont Blond and Mont Cornillet. The first great battle in April brought the French over the crest of this ground, and except for Mont Cornillet, the whole of which the French have held for some time, the northern slopes of the chain have remained in the hands of the Germans who obstinately cling on, just below the crests in the hope of retaking them by a lucky dash, and at two points, namely on the saddle between Mont Blond and Mont Haut where they held strong positions giving at least

partial views over the French side of the battlefield below. The Germans had brought three divisions into the line and, in anticipation of the attack which was to be made on the whole of the five miles front, they carried out much work on their shelters and the trenches to the north in which the attacking battalion reserves were massed for the assault. The most difficult part of the enterprise was the capture of Mont Haut which was entrusted to a Hanoverian division, who had been specially rehearsed for it.

The Germans, whose artillery was strongly reinforced, furiously bombarded the French positions night and day until the signal for the assault was given at eight in the evening. The objectives of the attacking battalions were carefully restricted. An advance of three hundred yards on a front of 800 hundred yards was ordered on Teton. During the three or four hours preceding the attack, the ground on both sides of the dividing crests received a severe shelling as so limited an area has ever received in the war.

The Germans poured in avalanches of high explosive on the French positions at Mont Blond, while the French swept the German works, over the crest, with tornadoes of fire. The bombardment reached a pitch of intense violence an hour before the attack, and the crests and slopes of Mont Blond and Mont Haut smouldered as if all the fires of Hades were breaking through. Clouds of mingled smoke and dust hung in the air in solid banks. Great mountains and curtains of smoke kept leaping up behind the crest line where the French shells were bursting over the German trenches. It was scarcely conceivable that men could live in that hideous turmoil, still less that they should calmly await the order to leave the remains of their shelter, to dash through the midst of it. When the moment came they made one bound for it. Nothing could be seen of the French waves of assault in the hurricane of shell bursts, but news was flashed back within half an hour that the French infantry had taken the whole of their objectives, including the saddle between Mont Haut and Mont Blond besides a position on Mont Haut itself, in four to six minutes.

A paucity of outburst of German rockets and red and yellow light signals from behind the crest immediately after the attack revealed the progress the French were making and the Boche was calling for help with fireworks as if possessed. The French General Commanding afterwards described the battle from the observer's point of view as a 14th July fireworks show. This is justified because during the whole of the battle the evening sky was continually lit up by rockets and flares of all sorts of colours showing that the Boche was hard pressed and was desperately needing reinforcements and more artillery support.

Meanwhile, the French departure trenches and the slopes of Mont Blond were being transformed into a sea of milky vapour in which even shell bursts were invisible. White resembing serpents of white smoke with heads of fire, wandered methodically to and fro across the battlefield, dragging after them a thickening cloud of woolly vapour made of their own expanding bodies which gradually hid the ground effectively, as if a roof had been built over it. The Germans evidently felt the loss of vision keenly. Five of their sausage balloons appeared on the sky line, extraordinarily low, and so close that a special squadron of German aeroplanes had to be sent out to protect them.

Taking all risks, they hung in the sky for over an hour, going down hurriedly when a French aeroplane approached them. It was the last desperate effort to see what the French were doing in the sea of smoke, but they could make out nothing. Several hundred prisoners were captured, 800 within an hour on Mont Blond alone. The first enemy counter-attack, made within two hours failed completely. The French at present hold their gains intact and the German plans for the recapture of the Moronvillers heights have been successfully forestalled through the capture or destruction of the enemy's departure line.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We successfully carried out a raid to the eastward of Vermelles, and slightly advanced our line northward of Messines. Hostile artillery activity increased south-westward of Lens and in the neighbourhood of Arras. We brought down three aeroplanes and three of ours are missing.

GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, July 16.

A German communiqué claims that three British attempts to recapture the lost positions at Lempdes were repulsed with heavy losses.

THE EX-CHANCELLOR.

THE KAISER'S PARTING MESSAGE.

AMSTERDAM, July 16. The Emperor has written to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg as follows:—

I have decided with heavy heart to grant your request to relieve you of your office, which you have discharged for eight years with eminent loyalty, placing your brilliant powers and personality at the service of the Crown and country.

In the most grievous times that have ever befallen Germany, in which decisions of paramount importance had to be taken, you have stood by my side with your counsel and aid. My heart's desire is to thank you most cordially for your faithful services.

BRITISH BOMBING EXPEDITION.

LONDON, July 17. The Admiralty announces that naval aeroplanes, last night, dropped several tons of bombs on the Solway works at Zebrugg, railway junctions and sidings at Ostend, sidings and dumps at Middlekerke, the railway junction at Thourout, and on motor transports, convoys and railway sidings at Lichtervelde. All our machines returned safely.

RUSSIAN CAPTURES.

LONDON, July 16. A Russian official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—

We captured in yesterday's battle 14 officers and 900 Austrians and Germans, and a number of machine-guns.

Our captures between July 1st and July 18th were 834 officers and 35,800 men, 98 guns, 28 trench-mortars, 103 machine-guns, 43 mine-throwers, 45 bomb-mortars, 3 fire-throwers, 2 aeroplanes, and other material.

North-eastward of Kalusz we repulsed German attacks to throw us back. On the Lomnica we drove out the Austrians after a severe engagement from the village of Ldziani. The arrival of enemy reserves, and great losses among our officers compelled us to retire slightly to the eastern end of Ldziani. We bent off three Turkish attacks south-westward of Gurnishkhan. We stopped a Turkish advance in the direction of Pendljin.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY'S HOPES.

LONDON, July 16. Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states:—

Replying to Sir Douglas Haig's congratulations, General Brusiloff says: "The hope our army, which is fighting for the freedom of Russia and of oppressed nations, will gain from the first successes will be a fresh incentive which, with the help of our glorious Allies, will lead to victory."

SUCCESSFUL ITALIAN RAID.

LONDON, July 16. An Italian official message, transmitted by wireless, states:—

We captured 275 in a successful raid south-eastward of Hill 247 on the Julianian front.

GERMANY'S WAR AIMS.

LONDON, July 16. According to the *Forward*, the Majority of the Reichstag intend to introduce at the earliest opportunity what is described as a "National Peace Demonstration" in the form of a resolution affirming that the German people, as declared on August 4th, 1914, do not desire conquests, that they are fighting for liberty, independence, and the integrity of their territory; that they desire a peace of conciliation and a lasting reconciliation of all peoples; an economic peace; and the freedom of the sea. Nevertheless, Germany will fight until the Allies cease threatening her and her allies with conquests.

THE GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

LONDON, July 16. Reuter learns from Holland that the German political crisis culminated after Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg had proposed a constitutional body, consisting of members of the Reichstag, which should act as intermediary between the Reichstag and the Government. Bavaria agreed, but Austria, though politically unconcerned, frowned. The Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff opposed the policy of no annexations, but Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg insisted, and Bavaria and Austria also persisted in their demands, therefore. Then Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg resigned.

THE NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

AMSTERDAM, July 16. Herr Michaelis remains a "dark horse," but the fact that the Conservative papers praise the appointment of a vigorous personality of great firmness seems to indicate that he is approved by them. His first speech in the Reichstag is eagerly awaited.

THE EX-CHANCELLOR.

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SCOTS IN FRANCE.

(From Our Scottish Correspondent.)

In some parts of the Western Front one may pass from village to village, from camp to camp from regiment to regiment, and meet nothing but Jack in every variety and breed of him—dark, red, and fair, lanky or stocky. And one may hear all the accents of the North—Argyll, Aberdeen, Lochaber, Sutherland, Clydesdale, Carrick, the Lothians and the Border Land. A visitor just home from the Army of Scotland in France, Neil Munro the novelist, declares that for days at a time he felt almost as if he were at home, so Scottish were all his surroundings. To the tune of "Johnny Cope" he wakened each morning at a different billet, and each night the pipes played the "Retreat," and filled the suave French landscape with the hum or stridor of old airs of Skye and Morven. A few native peasantry, old men and women, toiled unremittently in the wide-spread exquisitely tilled fields, but otherwise the countryside was Scottish. There were "Nane but Hielan' bunnets here," as the old song goes: more tartan was to be seen there than all Scotland saw in 40 years before the war—the tartan uncovered again, for the khaki apron is in abeyance, and is dispensed with even in attack. "We go over the bags the way God made us," said a Gordon sergeant. It was not exactly what he meant to imply, for not all Scots in combat strip half-way down to the buff, as some of them did on the Somme; he meant that the old unworned kilt had a sanction grandly historical if not even divine. "They, Jack, are ye glad ye 'hagget' liked the pipes each day to the tune of 'Blythe, blythe and merry was she'?" And everywhere and often there were pipes and drums—much bigger pipe bands than were permissible at the front at first—for some of the commanders have philosophical and otherwise impressive theories on the value of pipe bands now and for the future.

While we continue to carry on against as formidable a Boche offensive as the war has seen, Jack's cheerful reflection is that he is a much better man than the man in front of him. When Jack steps back at intervals from the fighting line, it is with no illusions such as some flaring headlines would foster at home—at least he is a little irritable at the suggestion that he is fighting a Boche of diluted spirit, 50 under proof, so to speak, on the stubborn lines east of Arras. "Ye would think the silly bodies would see they're no match for us but, man, they're four to shift!" said a bombing sergeant from Tappert. "Nae body need tell me they've run out of fat in Germany; wherever these chaps were afore they came here, they were well wintered."

In another letter Neil Munro writes that the Boche prisoners more feelingly than ever—it is an old story with them—complain of the frosty of Scots and Canadians, as if a mild urbanity were characteristic of themselves. In truth it must be admitted that the Scot is as capable of grim frocity as he is of the finest humanity. There is a special bitterness in the fighting of Scot and Canadian with an enemy who is, with insensate, rage and mortification, destroying all things in a rural countryside. They feel the spirit of retribution more in the spoiled farm lands and the pathetic and ravaged little villages than among the ruins of towns renowned, for they understand and share the anguish and resentment of the native French peasantry, who see their dearest places rendered desolate.

A company commander gave an example of the kind of thing the Boche may regard as Scottish ferocity. "One of the mildest fellows in our battalion, a sergeant," cleaned out an ugly M. G. post that had been harassing us all day, and practically all on his own. He had only two men left with him when he reached it, and when he came back I had some difficulty in finding out how he had done it. There was only one big chap at the gun that had a 'his wife shoot him air,' he said at last, and he had it trained on us and I jumped on his neck with both my feet and broke it like a whistle. 'And what happened to the other with him?' I asked. 'Oh, they're just yonder where we left them,—we gie'd them the heave, air, and he looked as embarrassed as a naughty boy who had to confess bird-nesting.'

East of the village of—, a lance-corporal of the Gordons, who in civilian life pursued the ferocious profession of clock-repairing, held a shell-hole with a Lewis gun and the remnants of his team 100 yards in advance of the infantry position, where he remained isolated for part of a day and a whole night, oblivious of the fact that his battalion was relieved. He kept dealing out drums of shot with strict impartiality among a discomfited foe, who never realised the colossal cheek of the proceedings, and he came back to safety only at the dawn.

The Scots divisions have been heavily engaged during the past month—the casualty lists tell us that. Neil Munro, indeed, says that this peculiarly has been Scotland's month. And it was natural, it was fitting, that a Scottish Commander-in-Chief should come among the lads, with the bonnie on Sunday afternoon, and talk with them, and listen to their bagpipes, a hundred and fifty of them playing as one, "Scotland the Brave" and "The Kilt's My Delight," in that throbbing roar of battle was drowned down. Pipes rarely, if ever, now go into the actual fighting line in any capacity. Yet they have stirring moments of their own. Historically

memorable in time to come will be a recent night somewhere near Arras, where a band of nearly half a hundred of them played "Retreat." Apropos the above letters, it may be recalled that Neil Munro produced his first book, "The Lost Pibroch," at a time when Barrie, Cricket and McLaren were energetically digging in the Kill-yard. He showed that the Scottish medal had in obverse, not composed exclusively of consumptive University medallists who maintained widowed mothers and ploughman brothers and died under the hammer or bust in chapter the last. "Andrew Lang wrote of him that nothing smote the easily wringing of Kipling had given him a greater exaltation of spirit."

Relations between Italian and British gunners on the Italian front have become very cordial. Football matches have been organized and the Italians have learnt "Tipperary," while our gunners sing, "Addio, mia bella addio."

CRAMP COLIC

NO need of suffering from cramps in the stomach or intestinal parts. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it today, there will be no time to search for it after the attack comes on. Remember, all Chamberlain's and Storekeepers.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.			TO SAIL.
FOR	STEAMERS		
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.	TKAN	July 19, at 10 a.m.	
SWATOW & SINGAPORE.	CHING	July 19, at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	SILANG	July 20, Daylight	
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.	ANHEI	July 22, Daylight	
SHANGHAI	KUICHOW	July 23, at 10 a.m.	
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.	KAICHOW	July 23, at 10 a.m.	
HAIPHONG.	SUNNING	July 24, at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	July 25, at 4 p.m.	

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For STEAMERS To SAIL

SHANGHAI via FOOCOW. ESANG.....THURSDAY, July 19, Daylight.
HAIPHONG.....LOKSANG.....THURSDAY, July 21, at 7 a.m.
MANILA.....LOONGSANG.....SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN.....CHIPSANG.....WEDDAY, July 23, Daylight.
MANILA.....YUENSANG.....SATURDAY, July 23, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)			
PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG-SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.			
DESTINATION.	STEAMER.	Displacement	SAILING DATE.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEAT- TLE Via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU. Capt. Terada,	Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, August at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU. Capt. Shinohara,	Tons 12,500	THURSDAY, August, at Noon
	TANGO MARU. Capt. Soyeda,	Tons 13,500	FRIDAY, August at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU. Capt. Tominaga,	Tons 13,500	(SATURDAY, July at 11 a.m.
	IYO MARU. Capt. Shinohara,	Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, July at 11 a.m.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

KONINKLYKE. PAKETWAART. M.I.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"s JAUB B"
having arrived from the above port a
consignee of cargo for her are notified
that the goods being landed at their
risk in the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.
Ltd. whence and/or from the Wharves
delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by 22nd July, will
be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be taken in the Godown
where they will be examined on the 21st
July, 1917 at 10 a.m.
Claims against the steamer must be
presented in writing within ten days
after arrival of steamer, otherwise they
will not be received.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by
the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.
Agents.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

THE Steamship
"S. JAOUH"
having arrived from the above port
designated, in charge by her are notified
that all goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co-
Ltd. whence and/or from the Wharves
delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by 22nd July, will
be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged
packagages are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the 21st
July, 1917, at 10 a.m.
Claims against the steamer must be
presented in writing within ten days
after arrival of steamer, otherwise they
will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by
the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 15, 1917. 1985

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SINGAPORE

THE Steamship
"S. VAN WEARWYCK"
having arrived from the above port,
in charge of Cargo by her are notified
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co-
Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by 23rd July, 1917
will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged pack-
agages are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the 21st
July, 1917, at 10 a.m.
Claims against the steamer must be
presented in writing within ten days
after arrival of steamer, otherwise they
will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by
the Undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by
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Hongkong, July 18, 1917. 1913

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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arrived from the above ports. Con-
signees of Cargo by her are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
into the hazardous and, other hazardous
Godowns of the English & Kowloon
Godowns of Godown Co., Ltd., where
wharf and from the wharves, delivery may
be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st July
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns where
they are to be examined. Claims against the
steamer must be presented within 10 days
of arrival otherwise they will not
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by
any of these wharves.

BILLS of Lading will be countersigned
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 18, 1917. 1

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)			
PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG-SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.			
DESTINATION.	STEAMER.	Displacement	SAILING DATE.
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HOUSES TO LET, Wong-kei-chong Road.
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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communications intended to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

As a matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

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Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not entered in the fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Advertisements to the "China Mail" should be sent to the Editor, 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

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I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000.
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500.
II—Reserve Funds—£2,837,047.
III—Life & Annuity Funds—£17,695,820.
Sinking Fund Account—£23,230.

Revenue Fire Branch—£2,381,456.
Life and Annuity Branches—£2,141,593.
Revenue Marine Department—£37,239.
Other Receipts—£78,940.

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PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per — Mr and Mrs A. V. Apear, infant and amah, Mr E. L. Arnold, Mr and Mrs H. J. Krue, Miss A. Bowman, Mrs V. M. Beaumont, Miss Lillian Cohen, Miss Irene Cohen, Mr and Mrs Sydney N. Cohen, Mr J. K. Crocker, Mr Coleman, Mr Wong Yan Cheong, Mr F. H. Curry, Mother Dora, Mr W. R. Dietrich, Mrs H. Everett, Mr H. Everett, Mr John L. Ego, Miss J. Fay, Mr H. R. Francis, Mr and Mrs C. A. Gunn and 2 daughters, Mr and Mrs D. Hopson, Mr A. Hill, Mr S. Hart, Mr and Mrs G. Kellough, Mr Young Chin Ewen, Mr Z. Kimura, Mr and Mrs E. F. Moore, Father J. Marticorena, Mr On Tung Lum, Mr G. Murphy, Mr J. Madier, Mr P. Nafay, Miss Ora Price, Mr H. V. Poulain, Sister Randolph, Mr and Mrs F. Rutter and 2 children, Mr R. Raebald, Mr Wm. Siron, Mr and Mrs B. F. Scherfins, Mr R. L. Seythes, Mrs De Shee and 3 children, Mr A. L. Thomson, Mr A. H. Tait, Mr C. H. Van Rinsum, Mr G. W. Whistler, Mr Van Watson, Mr R. J. Whistler, Mr Kong Che Wan, Mr Qing Jong Wan, Mr Yeung Tso Yu, Mr Kong Sew Yat, Mr and Mrs C. Morosi and 3 children, Mr R. J. Van Limbergh, Mrs R. Young.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.

Tai O ... 5.00 P.M. ...
Tai Po ... 10.00 A.M. ... 9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow ... 2.00 P.M. ...
Shatauk, Sha ...
Sheungshui ... 4.00 P.M. ...
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley, 4.30 P.M. ...

Canton Samsui 7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
Regis. 5 P.M. Letters 5 P.M.

Macao ... 7.15 A.M. 9.00 A.M.
1.30 P.M.

Kongmoon ... 6.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Except Saturdays

Namta and Samui ... 5.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

Shamshu ... 10.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.
4.00 P.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

for WEEK-DAYS Saturdays & Holidays

Macao ... 7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 1.30 P.M.

Canton ... 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Tai Ping ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Shek Ki ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Kongmoon ... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Kumchuk ... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Kaukau ... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Except Saturdays.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Admiralty Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1873-8.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 6 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 1 foot 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

July 19th to 25th, 1917.

High Water Low Water

Time Time

Height Height

Height Height

Height Height

Height Height

Height Height

Height Height

Height Height

Height Height

Height Height

Height Height

Height Height

Height Height

Height Height

NEW TYPHOON SIGNALS.

New Local and Non-Local Storm Signal Codes will be introduced at Hongkong on 1st July, 1917, in place of the old Local Code, and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the Non-Local Signals. The new Local Code is given below:—

DAY SIGNALS.

1—Red cone, point upward, will mean a typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.

2—Black cone, point upward—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).

3—Black cone, point downward—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).

4—Black drum—Gale expected from the East (E to S.E.).

5—Black ball—Gale expected from the West (W.W. to S.W.).

6—Two black cones, top one point down, bottom one point up—Gale expected to increase.

7—Black cross—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast of "Blackhead Hill," the Harbour Office, H.M.S. "Tamar," Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf, and Godown Company at Kowloon, and the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-kok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemum.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

1—White, white, white.

2—White, green, green.

3—Green, white, white.

4—Green, green, white.

5—White, white, green.

6—Green, green, green.

7—Red, green, red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. "Tamar," and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour, a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sai Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok, Tai Po.

To notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h. mean velocity by Dips Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind.

Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new Non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous day On date at On date at

at 5 p.m. at 5 a.m. at 5 p.m. at 5 a.m.

Barometer 29.72 29.67 29.64

Temperature 83 79 84

Humidity 78 80 85

Direction of Wind S.E. S.E. S.

Force 4 3 4

Weather 0 0 0

Rain 1.88 0.00 0.18

Remarks: Heavy rain, strong wind, sea high.

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